## THE GOLD MOUNTAIN.

What Thurlow Weed Knows About Father De Smet.

A Sketch of the Great Missionary.

Amusing Anecdotes of Indian Life-How to Pay the National Bebt.

The recent letter of General Sheridan to General Sherman on the subject of the gold deposits in the Black Hills country excited great interest throughout this city. Father De Smet, the celerated indian missionary, from whom General eridan derived his first information about the gold mountain supposed to exist in the Black Bills, was well known in this city by the Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's College, in West Fitteenth street, and by some of the most distinguished residents of New York. General Sheridan now prooses to send an expedition into the auriferous section of that unexplored country, in order that the truth of Pather De Smet's story may be tested. This story, as told by General Sheridan's etter, was that while living with the Sioux In dians he was shown by them nuggets of gold, which they informed him had been obtained at different points in the Black Hills, supfrom the beds of the Big posed to be from the beds of the Big Horn, Rosebud and Powder rivers and from branches of the rivers, and on his representing that such yellow metal was of great value they told him that they knew where a mountain of it was to be found. Subsequent investigation, however, proved the Indian mountain of gold was nothing nore than the formation of vellow mica, such as ay be found in a number of places in the above described country. In view of this approaching expedition it becomes of great interest to know the career and character of the man who gave General Sheridan this astounding piece of intelliwence. Probably his most intimate iriend in this city was that venerable republican, Thurlow Weed. He travelled with the famous missionary in Surope, and knew him for many years; and the sketch of the life of father De Smet (an autline of watch is here given) is derived from information kindly jurnished by him.

BARLY PARTS OF HIS CARRER Pather P. J. De Smet, of the Society of Jesus, was born at Ghent, Beigium. He has descended from a distinguished and wealthy Belgian family In after life he used to say that it was his schoolday readings of the exploits of the French Canadian missionaries among the Western in the middle of the eighteenth which inspired him with a desire among the aborigines of America. He was educated for the priesthood, and after Daving been ordained came to America in 1834. then quite a young man, being about twenty-two years old. Acting under the instruc-tions of the Jesuit College at Brussels, he proceeded immediately to the district then occupied by the Blackfeet Indians, beyond the Rocky Mountains, His first missionary labors were among that tribe. He was imbued with the most argent desire to teach the Indians, not only the Christian religion, but also civilized habits, and to introduce agricultural pursuits among these roving savages. In this endeavor he partially succeeded. As soon as he had established the nucleus of a permanent settlement he immediately founded a school for the instruction of children. Thus he went on for years teaching these Indians in a country far beyond the confines of civilization, being frequently intersupred, however, by the wars between the various stile tribes. During these intervals of teaching he became the tireless apostle of peace, inducing the hostile chiefs to meet in friendly council, and frequently succeeding in re-establishing concord-In one of these wars between the Blackfeet and oux tribes, which was characterized by especial large number of lives.

THE POWER OF THE CROSS. Gradually be extended his labors to other tribes, and induced several to adopt some of the primary habits of civilization-to plant corp. for instance and to build cabins. After eight years' incessant struggling he became convinced that assistance was needed to carry on this vast work successfully, and started for home. But he was 2,000 les from the borders of civilization, and made the greater part of the journey on foot, guided which all the Indian tribes gave him for guides. Speaking of that time, Father used to tell Mr. Weed that he never came across an Indian tribe so rude or barbarous that it did not possess some divine, supernatural power. It was also remarkable that a large cross which he wore over his black gown would always protect him even when he passed from one hostile tribe to another. He feit convinced, he said, that if he had gone without this cross he would have been scalped at

THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY. It was in 1862 when the missionary started from New York for Europe. On the ship on which he embarked were also Bishop Hughes and Mr. Thurlow Weed. But this part of Father De Smet's history is told far better in the language of Mr. Weed, forming, as it does, an interesting reminis cence of his long and eventual life;—"I was going to Europe in 1862," Mr. Weed relates, "and asked my friend, Bishop Bughes to give me some letters of introduction. He promised them willingly, and said I would find on board. When I went on board I found there Bishop Hugnes himself and in his company Father De Smet. Bishop Hughes had already en-gaged passage in another ship (although I had no inkling of his intention to go to Europe), but had enanged his plans to bear me company. It was during this voyage of twenty-seven days that Pather De Smet told me all I know about his life among the Indians. He was a charming man, of the most delightful powers of conversation and remarkably prepossessing, indeed not e appearance. He told us some curious anecdotes of his Indian life, which I still remember vividly." ANECDOTES OF INDIAN LIFE.

o of these anecdotes, as told by Mr. Weed, are very amusing. A tribe in whose midst be had long inbored gave a feast in honor of the revered missionary. It was rather different from the din ner parties that are frequently given in this city in honor of distinguished guests, but might still be called a banquet. The principal dish served was a dog stew (a least of dogs ueing considered the highest honor that could be offered even to a chief). The chiefs were seated round a rude board, and the squaw of the principal chief passed the savory dish from guest to guest. Father De Smef'sat beside the host, and when the latter had belped himself with the huge wooden spoon the ousw passed the dish to him; but before doing so, and as a special mark of respect, she licken it clean until it was shining, and then handed it to

him with her pleasantest grin. THE BIBERNIAN INDIAN.

Another anecdote told to Mr. Weed by the misminnary introduces us to a new kind of indian chieftain, the Hibernian Indian. A fierce war had been raging between two tribes when the misboth together in friendly connoil. They were setting together solemnly, all of them smoking. and Pather De Smet was receiving the overtures of the hostile tripe through an interpreter. Scarcely, however, had the interpreter finished speaking when one of the chiefs, who looked just like an Indian, sprang to his feet and rushing excitedly forward, exclaimed in excellent Hiber-nian English, "Yer Honor, the vagabond's lying to yes! He was an Ireshman, originally mona Canada, who had been so long among the Indians that he had adopted their habits, married a squaw and become one of the chiefe of the tribe. He copid not bear to see the mirstonary imposed apon, and in his excilement biggred out the

hone warning in his native tongue and with his

BACK IN BRIGIUM.

"While in Ghent," proceeded Mr. Weed, in his interesting narrative, "I dined with his family. His brothers, one of whom was chapiain to the King, while the other was a judge of one of the highest courts in the State, were present on that occasion; it was a delightful family circle. I re member that his sister, who was also present, told me that when her brother wrote home it was generally to ask for money, and she laughingly expressed the wish that he might write for money every day so that they might only hear more fre quently of their dear brother. (Before his depar-ture from home he had renounced all his share of the lamily property beyond what he needed to sustain his missionary work.) His return excited great interest among the religious people of Beigium and when it became known that he had come back in need of assistance for the prosecution of his noble labors the prominent citizeus went to work quietly and without giving him any stern with everything that was necessary, such as agricultural implements, clothing, &c., and when he embarked he found on board seven young men thoroughly fitted for the task they had set them selves. They sailed for the Oregon River and there Father De Smet recommenced his old labors

with renewed vigor. THE CLOSE OF A NOBLE LIFE. "After his return to America," said Mr. Weed, closing his recital of this extraordinary career, "I and Bishops Hughes and Purcell made known government of what inestimable value this missionary could be to them in their dealings with the Indians. Our advice was accepted, and from 1862 up to a lew years ago, when he closed his missionary labors, every administration sought his services as a mediator of peace. During all these years he never received any compensation from the government, declining all the offers of salary that had been made to him and sustaining himself out of founded a spiendid Catholic college in St. Louis, where he had spent some time during the last fev years of his life. He died about a year or two ago-I do not exactly remember when. I am thoroughly convinced that if he had lived longer much of our recent difficulties with Indians might have been spared us." And Mr. Weed concluded this brief sketch with a heartfelt eulogy on the exalted character of his departed friend.

In regard to the missionary's statements about the gold deposits in the Black Hills country Mr. Weed says that Fatner De Smet mentioned to him the Indians' stories, but only in a general way. It was so long ago that he remembered the conversation but indistinctly, and could not recellect the exact expressions used by him.

Father De Smet's literary works on Indian life are too well known to need particular mention.

SOMETHING FOR SECRETARY BRISTOW.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I read with pleasure your wise suggestion that if the Black Hills country should prove to be as rich in gold as supposed the general government should use it to reduce the national debt. Can you not continue the subject jurther and suggest s practicable and statesmanlike plan by which the product of these new gold fields can be made available for the purpose you have suggested? Suppose you show how a sub-department or a bureau could be formed by the Secretary of the Interior by which the mining operations could be placed under the charge of the engineer officers of the army, wao in time of peace have very little work to do, giving them the aid of such experts

work to do, giving them the aid of such experts and scientific goologists as they might select, with power to survey the lands, and, when carefully mapped, lease them on terms of royalty by which the government should erect and provide stangs and smetting works at convenient localities in the gold region, and assay offices where the product could be promptly converted into bars of proper size for transportation.

With these costly appliances and conveniences furnished by the government the miner would be enabled to enter upon his work with no capital besides his intelligence and labor, and the largest possible results would be produced by the least waste of energy and capital. In order that peace, safety and good order should be manualted throughout the whole mining region, let the government provide safe conduct to all persons to and from the Black Hule and a sendence military force to act as a possible to the conduct of all persons to and from the Black Hule and as success military force to act as a possible to the conduct to all persons to and from the black Hule and as microst military force to act as a possible to the conduct to all persons to and from the black Hule and as microst military force to act as a possible to the conduct to all persons to and from the black Hule and as microst military and a sufficient mili

## CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

Yesterday evening the Cuban and Spanish cigarmakers of this city, to the number of about 500, went on strike on account of a proposed requotion of wages by the manufacturers. The last meeting was held last night at J. Trujillo y Armas's meeting was held last night at J. Trujilloy Armas's in Maiden lane, when it was agreed that if the employers would not come to terms within a week the rates on cigars should be put up \$2 a thousand upon rates existing previous to the strike. The lollowing is the reduction proposes by the employers which has brought about the strike;—Regalia Britannicus, \$36 to \$22; Reyna Victorias, \$32 to \$30; Zazuelas, no reduction; Regalia del Rey, \$24 to \$23; Henry Clay concha, fina, \$210 to \$20; fedem "Communes," \$20 to \$18; Partagas, \$22 to \$20; Figaros, \$16 to \$14; Medianos, \$17 to \$16; Espanas, \$18 to \$16 per thousand.

## BURGLARY

On the night of the 3d inst. the premises of Henry Rosenfeldt, No. 19 Catharine street, were broken into by burglars, who stole one diamond finger ring, six plain gold rings, one ladies' gold neck chain, and \$15 in cash. The robbers made their entrance by forcing open the front door of the kouse. The case has been placed in the hands of the police.

## FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

At half-past three P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in Solan's factory buildings, Nos. 221, 223 and 225 North second street, and before it was extinguished caused considerable damage. The build-ing is owned by John Solan, who occupies an adjoining structure and yard as a saw and planing mill. The fire injured that and the machinery to the amount of \$1,000, waich are fully insured. The main building was occupied as follows:— Basement, by White & Co., cabinetmakers, whose basement, by White & Co., cabinetmakers, whose loss is \$300, no insurance; first floor, Jones & Eddy, sash and olind makers, loss \$200, no insurance. This concern had but just started, after a total loss during the great first in Greenpoint some few months ago, and this second blow will iall heavily on them. Second floor and part of third, Myers & Goodwin, bed quits, loss \$3,000, mity insured. The fire broke out in the drying room of this firm, and was caused by the ignition of a quantity of cotton stored therein. The remainder of the third floor was occupied by Hunt & Hoimes as a \$8000card mactory. Tealr loss is mainder of the third floor was obscipled by Hunt & Hoimes as a showcard factory. Teelr loss in \$200, on which there is no insurance. The total loss will reach \$4,000, with the Wantage done the main building, and would have proved guite a disaster but for the exertions of the Fire Department.

## A CASE SETTLED.

Several weeks ago, while the snow was deep, Renry Stevens, with two or three young ladies, became engaged in a bout of snowballing on Devoe street, near Oliver, Williamsburg, among the latter being a young woman named Rosie Coernumer, of No. 229 Devoe street. An hour or more after the snowballing, while passing along the street, Stevens was struck by a snowball the street, Stevens was struck by a snowball thrown by Roste. He became indignant, but the giri only laughed at him and threw another, which struck him in the lace. Henry retallated by running atter Byr, and when he had overtasen her atruck her on the head with a heavy pitcher, causing such serious injuries that for a time her life was despaired of. She was able to appear be ore Justice Eames, yesterday, however, and after her testimout had been neard thenry pleased guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and in consideration of his good character and previous quiet disposition was released on a fine of \$15.

## A PARIS GREEN EPISODE.

Catharine Kuhl, aged fifty-seven years, and a resident of No. 20 Manjer street, Williamsburg. becoming desperate after having suffered for everal years from a repulsive disease of the face, on Friday swallowed a quantity of Paris green to end her existence. Coroner Nolan yesterday investigated the case and clicited the above mote, it also appeared the Dr. Theodore Deckenstein had been called in to 1 and the woman, but at a period tage after to afford her any relief. The jury rendering a version in accordance with the facts above. becoming desperate after having suffered for

## THE AMERICAN CARDINAL

The Preparations for His Formal Investiture.

HIS ROBES DESCRIBED

What His State Carriage Looks Like and the Style of Horses It Will Be Brawn By.

On the 15th uit. Archbishop McCloskey received a caple telegram from Cardinal Franchi, announcing the fact that he had been that day preconized Cardinal. The announcement was also made that Mgr. Roncetti would bear from His Holiness the Pope the official declaration, attended by Count Maretoschi, as guardia noble. The signal favor thus accorded by the head of the Church to an American archbishop gave unbounded satisfac-tion to the Catholics in this country, and the priesthood naturally received the intelligence with pleasure, as it gave the Church of the New World an importance hitherto wanting.

THE CARDINAL'S COSTUME. The election and confirmation of Archbishop McCloskey as Cardinal necessitated action in the way of preparing the costume designated for the position, and, as no previous occasion had arisen for such a costume on this side of the Atlantic, considerable doubt was entertained whether the requisite materials could be obtained without a special order being despatched to Europe. The dress of a cardinal is peculiar both in style and texture, and the difficulty that was expected greatly perplexed those who had the matter in charge. According to the official programme the robes of a cardinal are composed of three separate and distinct pieces—the cassock, the mantelletta, or full cape, and the mazetta, or short cape, all, when worn, assuming the shape and having the appearance of a single garment. very rich and costly fabric, technically denominated Sicilienne sitk, which is usually manufactured flity inches in width, in order to avoid unsightly seams in the garments. The color of this Sicilienne silk is a rich shade of scariet, and bears the name of

"CARDINAL COLOR."

The dress, when made up, is lined throughout with rich gros grain slik of the same shade. Rich full colors having been superseded during the few years in the fashionable world rendered it exceedingly problematical whether the required, shade could be procured in time for the investiture, which will, no doubt, take place during the present week, as the messengers of the Pope are expected to arrive by the steamship Pereire on Tuesday or Wednesday. Fortunately, on search being made in our dry goods stores, it was ascertained that Messra J. & C. Johnston, of Broadway, had in their possession the exact article required. This was owing to the fact that the Messrs. Johnston have recently de-

C. Johnston, of Broadway, had in their possession the exact article required. This was owing to the fact that the Messrs. Johnston have recently devoted much stiention to the preparation of ecclessatical costumes, and in their orders to Europe some of the Sicilianne silk was included. When the goods came to be examined it was found that there was just sufficient to make Cardinal McCloskey's robes, neither more for less, and so the miles of all concerned were cased on the question and the necessary orders were at once given. The firm took especial pains in manufacturing the robes, and they were delivered to His Eminence yesierday. The robes are very rich in appearance, for the silk is interwoven with the dinest quality of lamb's wool, which gives it a lustre unequalled among such fabrics. The long, flowing skirt, surmounted by the capes, make up a costume both rich and elaborate, so that when Cardinal McCloskey receives the berretta and assumes the robes of las high office he will appear in the precise oress as worn in Rome on great and important occasions.

The state coach of Uardinal McCloskey is now preparing in the wareroom of J. B. Brewster & Co., at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. It is not such a convevance as many people have expected it would be. Neither in color nor ornament sit prepared to attract notice in the street. Yet, whoever shall see it rolling through the city will, though he may not know who is its owner, certainly remark that person it some carriers and them, far back in the dum recess of the coach, having first fixed his mid upon some extremely difficult question of the long, the body of the 'coach says with a cradie-like motion at the slightest impuise. Though it is a state coach its effect upon its occupants is likely to be anything else than preservation of stateliness. It is emittently capable of drowsing the most alert energies, and to that its useful as a Cardinal's carriage. He may slumber thus, and vulgar course of the most fire of the present of the coach, havi

peared to a medium. The evil essences have no rest elsewhere, and so do not come hither for exercise with banices, guitars, boxing gloves and mediums neads.

It is strange how the imagination has rolled the thought of Cardinal McCloskey's coach. The desire for repose in that ventule has somehow excited the mind instead of soothing it, and a thousand deas have come to the surface which properly have no connection with the vehicle in which the head of the Catholic Church in this country is to ride through our streets. As has been said before, the coach in its course through the city will excite little or no comment. Its color will never excite a rabid member o another courch that he Roman Catholic. It it were crimson, as it would be if it were meant to roll through the streets of the carriage would undoubtedly act upon some such person as a red cloth upon a buil. Cardinal McCloskey, being pacific, could not endure such an occurrence, and, as he also considered that a crimson-hued coach would look wofully out of place everywhere but in Rome, he chose but to have such a one. He consulted his own good taste and sought a conveyance which would carry a sense of dignity to the minds of its observers. He found one litted to his needs and he had it purchased for \$3.00. It is aboroughly suited to bear the dignities of a cardinal. It is an almost massive, round-bodied town coach. Within it is lined with dark green satin and fitted with every appliance needful to people who can ride in their coaches. The body is painted instronsily black, and is running gear is of dark green, like the upper side of an oak leaf. These colors are relieved by the pailor of the silver mountings of the carriage. The only exact mark by which people will learn to pick out Cardinal McCloskey's coach from a nost of line vehicles drawn by proud horses is the coat of aims on its doors. This is a combination, it is said, of the armorral insignis of the Cardinal's family and some of the emblems of his pirestly office. The field of the escutcheon is the double crossict, as it is called—that is, a cross hay being one large and one small transverse, the lattering above the former. The escutcheon is thus described in heraldric terms:—Field vert, a chevrogules, with three Maitese crosses, argens; two choices or in chies, and a Reur-de-lass or. Orest, a capture consists.

double or in cale, and a new will be enhanced double crossiet.

It may be that this coat of arms will be enhanced by having a cardinal's hat painted over it when Cardinal McCloskey has been regularly installed. There is some question about this, however. Cardinal McCloskey, it is understood, does not wish to declare his station taus from the door of his coach; but there are some ecclesiantics who urge that it is only proper for him to distinguish the carriage that bears him from other vehicles of the built.

THE CARDINAL'S TWAM.

Where to got the horses to form this has been a vexing question for some time. Such steeds as were desired are not often found, Horses black

as night and glossy as the surface of a stream in Fairy Land, proud as Luciler—If the comparison may be allowed with the steeds of a Churca dignitary—yet gentle as swans. These were demanded of horses means to draw the Cardinal's coacht yet other cheracteristics were asked of them. Manes fit for Juliet to plait, tails simost sweeping the ground, and, like the Dauphin's steed, each with a coun-ensure emotions the homage which a fordly helpa demanded. But where could such horses he got? Not here, not in Philadelphia, not in Baltimore, for these places were all scatched thoroughly. The watch for them has been incessant for weeks, and report mays that the watchers and seekers have at times become almost despairing of success. But yesterday afterhoon it was said by some gentiemen who have taken part in the search for the stately steeds that they had been found up in this State somewhere, and that negotiations for their purchase had been opened. Still lates it was reported that the desired horses had been bourdit, and that the money for their purchase had been praised by a committee of wealthy Catholic gentlemen who wish to present them to his Eminence. Among these gentlemen were mentioned Messrs. Edgene Relly, James B. Nicholson, benis O'Donoghue and James Ljuch. None of these gentlemen way be predicted, however, when the Cardinal's coach appears on the street it will be drawn by such a pair of animals as have seldom been seen.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY'S MOVEMENTS.

RECEPTION IN AND DEPARTURE FROM ELIZA

BETH, M. J., FOR WASHINGTON. After shaking the dust of the metropolis off his feet on Friday afternoon His Excellency President Grant visited Elizabeth, N. J., and, with his family and secretary, stayed there over night under the roof of Mr. Abel R. Corbin, His Excellency's brother-in-law, and started yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, in the fast line train, for the seat of His Excellency's government. Upon get-ting off the train at the Elizabeth depot, on Priseat of His Excellency's government. Upon getting off the train at the Elizabeth depot, on Friday evening, the first person to receive attention from His Excellency was the special depot guardian of the peace. Policeman Glasby. His Excellency spoke a few words to the boy in blue and brass, and yesterday that boy in blue was so proud that he nearly burst his buckles proclaiming his belief in the elernal fitness of things in having His Excellency for a third term. During Friday evening a number of "trooty loni? Elizabethan adherents of His Excellency, chiefly office-holders eager for a third, fourth or any number of terms, called at the spacious Corbin palace on North broad street, but were rejused audience of His Excellency. A select few, under the special protection of ex-Congressman Amos Clark, Jr., and including the lifustrious General James Madison Drake, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the famous Admirat Drake, and who, like Officer Glasby, lavors the third term, were more fortunate and had audience of His Excellency. The grand reception chamber of the Coroin palace was brilliantly illiuminated, and His Excellency's lady received many callers. His Excellency is said to have been in excellent humor, but still suffering from catarrh contracted in Washington over two years ago walle reviewing the Third regiment of New Jersey.

After the reception His Excellency and the household enjoyed an elegant 'lunch.' His Excellency's mother, who is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. Corbin, was in good health and naturally very proud of the attention paid His Excellency. His Excellency's departure for Washington yesterday morning was quietly and unostentationally conducted.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

The third annual dinner of the New York Law Stenographers' Association, which was partaken of last evening at Delmonico's, on Fifth avenue, was a most brilliantly enjoyable affair. The lightning fingered gentry were out in full force. They ate and they talked, and they were wise and witty, and they enjoyed themselves generally, as men of their lik (to speak paradoxically) on a holiday night can. Finishing the bountiful repast, to which ample justice was done, preliminary to which, to speak parenthetically, although, however, a divine was present no blessing was asked, toasts and speeches followed. The leading toast and speech was by Oliver Dyer, the toast being, "The Princess of Phonography," and the speech being in the most nappy vein.

Following next and one of the most brilliant

speeches of the evening was the response of A. Oakey Hall to the toast, "The State of New York, speeches of the evening was the response of A. Oakey Hall to the toast, "The State of New York, every ready to take the initial step in the paths of progress, it was the first State in the world to make the stenographers a part of its judicial system." His speech was as thus:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CROWPEET TRIES (who scatter grows' tracks on legal caps).—I greet you. Time's ever pointed pencil is beginning to trace phonosraphic crows' leet beneath my own eyes, and pernaps I may be workny your naturalization. Write we the mystic language that punshes had orators, but does ever hands a pasite to the season of the se your brains preserve the good things von have heard at the Bar, from the Bench, in the banquet hall, in church, in State house, and, indeed, everywhere where the American gab comes galloping along—quadrupedante—putrem sontin quatit unquita campum? Why, then, ask outsiders for speeches? Mr. Hall then made allusions of a semi-pathetic, semi-humorous nature to the speeches of departed or living Empire State orators, lawyers, preachers and jugges, he then leared the toast was getting burned, like King Aifred's cakes, by being too long on the griddle, and passed to topics growing out of the sentiment. That which reaping machines had done for the larmer, sewing machines for the household, cogwheels for the mechanic, &c., phenography had accomplished in saving time of courts, lawyers, witnesses, jurymen. He referred to what the world might have been in weath of information it St. Paul, Loyola, Savaranola, Bossuet, Sidney and the judges and lawyers of the past two centuries had only lound a koman Senate of reporters at the heels of these Casars of oratory and jurisprudence. Then now mutch of prosiness and boredom might have been saved! Men who knew they were to be literally reported were apt to be disciples of Peter the Silent or Lord Burleigh, who was content to hod windom in the Sheridan burleaque. Phonography had assisted the Tienborne trials the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant might even now be waxing lat under the claimant m

human intelligence. Responded to by Whitelaw Reid.

"The Stenographic Profession." Looking with pride upon the standing it has attained, we celebrate ourselves. Responded to by Colonel James B. sheridan.

"The Bench and Bar." The readiness with which they favored our art waen its value was made known merits the cordial recognition of our crait. Responded to by A. H. Purdy.

"The Ex-Stenographers." We commiserate them upon their loss of caste, but are giad that they find partial compensation in the unbroken rest in the hours assigned to sumber. Responded to by W. L. Ormsby, Jr.

"isaac Pitman," the author of phonography. His conscientious devotion to his lilework merits the warmest recognition of the thousands of his disciples. Responded to by General George W. Palmer.

"Woman," Responded to by Judge Tappen.

Paimer.

"Woman." Responded to by Judge Tappen.

Voiunteer toasts and speeches followed, the toasts, as those above, being most apposite, and the speeches full of fire and vigor, and yet characterized by the epigrammatic style of phonographic speeches. It was late when the company rose; but it was an occasion that will be long and pleasanly rememoered by the participants.

SINGULAR SEQUEL TO A SUICIDE. The sad fate of Pascal Casperl, who was found

hanging to the limb of a tree, near Congress street, Jersey City Heights, on Friday morning has been followed by another depiorable suicide, which, according to the circumstances detailed arose from the first. Officer Fentos, of the Third precipet, when he returned to his home in the atternoon, recited the facts of the suicide to his father-in-law, Mr. Horace Haxter, an old man whe

# BEECHER AS A WITNESS.

A Circle of Lawyers Discuss the Testimony.

THE HOLES IN THE STORY.

A Scrap of Paper with a Suspicious History.

A HERALD reporter yesterday strolled into a circle of prominent lawyers who had met casually in a downtown office, and, naturally enough, had a discussion among themselves on the foremost topic of the day-the Brooklyn scandal-and more especially on Beecher in the character of a witness. Laymen, after reading Beecher's testimony, arrive at the conclusion that the old man tells a very "square" story; that he reconciles in a reasonable fashion the plea of innoceace with the singular language of his letters and statements. People predisposed to acquit the Plymouth pastor of the crime with which he is charged find it easy to accept his evidence as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Lawyers are matter of fact men, and they notice and garner up pattry little facts that laymen brush aside with THE SCRAP OF PAPER.

"produced a scrap of paper the first day of his examination, which he said contained his advice to his wife, when she was going down to see Mrs. Tilton, as to what Mrs. Tilton should do in the mat ter of separating from her husband. He said the reason why he wrote this advice to his wife was that he had company in the house and did not wish them to hear it spoken aloud. Is that very likely? Why could he not step out in the hall and tell her in half a minute the advice he had to give? Was it not more apt to disturb his company to retire and sit down at a desk to write? In that note he alleges to have written then to his wife he says:--'I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support will be wisest.' Now, why was not this scrap of paper produced before? How is it of all other scraps this should be preserved? Don't you see the point? The wife could not be produced to corroborate his statement that he advised separation between Mrs. Tilton and her husband, and this scrap of paper was manufacwants to make here is that his sin consisted in ADVISING TILTON'S WIFE

to leave him. He says ne believed Tilton to be a bad man, to have been unfaithful to his wife. He heard stories about him, as he says, from Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton, Bessie Turger and Henry C. Bowen, all good Christian people and members of his church, that justify Mrs. Titton in leaving Then when a heathen and a stranger like Frank Moulton comes to his house and tells him these are hes concerning Tilton, he bursts into paroxysms of remorse at having thus wronged Tilton, and, recollecting the crime he committed of advising thousand things against himself without thought or meaning. This is what Beecher gavs. or meaning. This is what Beecher gavs. Now what are the facts? In place of Beecher advising Mrs. Thion to leave her husband he counseiled the contrary thing, and this is revealed by the letter of Mrs. Morse, written one month after the Ume Beecher asserts he indited the Scrap which he gave to his wife when she was about to go down to Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Morse said in that letter addressed to Beecher, nearly in these words, 'you and all others who advise her (Elizabeth) to remain with him (Tilton) are doing ner a wrong.' This proves that Beecher had not recommended separation and disposes of one excuse he gives for the extraordinary exhibition of penitence and remorse he made before Moulton."

dinary exhibition of penticute and remote he made before Moulton."

ERECHER'S BLUBBERING.

Lawyer No. 1 paused, satisfied that he had knocked one prop at least, from under the faction of the Beecher evidence. Then the conversation became discursive. "I don't believe," said lawyer No. 2, "in a man who bioboers like Beecher on the witness stand, it may do well enough in a congression of old women. It is an ancient trick of Beecher's. He has played it a thousand times. The luces of a man with a leonine face like his sitting up there as might a king on his throne breaking out into tears over an old story he has written and told about so often is simply absgusting."

story he has written and told about so often is simply disgustant."

A SKILPUL PIECE OF EVIDENCE.

It was lawyer No. 3 who remarked, "I heard the evidence yesterday and read it over to-day, and, my stars! but it is skilully put up. Bo you mind how he allows a question to be asked him here and there that tells a little against him, so as to give a naturalness, a verisimilitude to the whole thing, and then how questions are put that he pretends he don't understand, and when they are made clearer for him he hesitates to answer, so as to give the impression that he is taken by surprise."

to give the impression that he is taken by surprised."

Lawyer No. 1, breaking in again, said:—"I understand Judge Porter has been stopping entirely
at Bescher's house for the last turee weeks,
coaching the defendant."

"Il I were in the plaintiff's case," said a grave,
saturance member of the party, "I would waive a
cross-examination and let hee case go to the jury
with a brief speech. A cross-examination will
help more than it will injure Bescher. He is a
man of great mental resources and mastery of
lacguage. A cross-examination will only give
him an opportunity to put
mis own construction
before the jury of these letters he has written.
The jury can construe how only as the whole
world construct them."

Lawyer No. 1,

before the jury of these letters he has written. The jury can consisten now only as the whole world construes them."

In the jury can consisten now only as the whole world construes them."

returning to the analysis of Beecher's testimony, observed:—"Beecher wants to make it appear that Mrs. Tilton had an inordinate adection for him, of which he was unconscious; that he unwittingly allowed himself to be misled or carried away by the woman. How does this position agree with the expression in one of his letters where he takes all the olame upon himself and says it was Elizabeth who was sunned against, and that she was bearing the transgressions of another? In September, 1873, Elizabeth, writing to her husband from Schoharie, says:—"May you never be misled by a good woman as I have been misled by a good man." Here is evidence that does away with the idea that Beecher was ignorant of what he was doing, that he was 'ied on and on without a realizing sense of the situation."

The conversation broke into criticism of various portions of the case, but came back again to Mr. Beecher on the figurative remark being made that the bottom was knocked out of the tub by the declaration of Beecher that he never had any improper felations with Mrs. Thion. "Want else would he or could be say? He had

TAKEN WERSTER'S ADVICE

to heart that the least a gentleman could do for the indy who had perilled her reputation for his illicit amours would be to lie for her."

"Where was the prominent hinton in Beecher's testimony?" was inquired.

"Where he trued to explain the letter of contrition mark his inconsistency. In his statement of last summer he emphantically declared he knew nothing of the letter. It was never read over to him, and his signature must have been a forgery. In his testimony or Friday he said Moulton asked him to put his signature must have been and not read. Finally he signed it, and to his signature he added to have the added of increat this in confidence to Mr. Moniton."

him, and his signature must have been a forgery. In his testimony on Friday he said Moulton asked him to put his signature to it, and he rephed no, that he would not sign what he had not read. Finally he signed it, and to his signature he added "I intrust this in confidence to Mr. Moulton." This he admits, and admits also that Moulton read him over the document senience by sentence. That he recognized it as his letter is plain from the statement he made a year after in writing to Tilton, "Mr letter to you through Moulton," referring to this document and no other.

"Putting the evidence aside," said lawyer No. 1. "let us see what Beecher did the night of that interview with Tilton in which Tilton accused him of various offences agains; him. Did be rise indignantly and repet them? Did he act like one who leit his innocence and leit also a manly impatience with his accuser? How had he wronged filton? Had not Bowen and Bessle Turner and Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Ilton told him of Thion's infinition? Had not Bowen and Bessle Turner and Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Ilton told him of Thion's infinition? Had not Bowen and Bessle Turner and Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Ilton told him of Thion's infinition? Had not sowe and Bessle Turner and mrs. Morse and Mrs. Ilton told him of Thion's infinition? Had not sowe to the wife on her bed of stekness and extorts from her a conicession that Henry Ward Beecher committed admitery with her. And this is the Tilton who, without withdrawing the charge he misses against Beecher, that Beccher hastens to spologize to." The discussion of the lawyers cuded with a pretty general conviction that in the task before him the Plymouth pastor will have a hard row to hee in establishing his actire inaccence. As to The Tilton's him to the test before him the Plymouth pastor will have a hard row to he groundwork of testimony so skillully put together as to the reason of that overwhelming removes that prompted him to dictate the letter of contribution the rest of his correspondence may be explained away on the same theory

trate themselves on the effort to break down the witness, and the latter is most apt to lead them a weary roundabout dance before they accomplish their purpose, if they ever do.

ONE OF MR. BEECHER'S RELAXATIONS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Among the latest revelations of the Beecher case is a significant one in regard to the private—and one might almost say secret—penchants of the Plymouth pastor. Mr. James Redpath found him lying on the bed after dinner (the dinner having been immediately preceded by an affecting scene of Plymouth tear-shedding), consoling himself by the perusai of one of Dumas' novels, and, with "laughing eyes" and characteristic frankness, he told Mr. Redpath that this was a favorite way of told Mr. Redpath that this was a favorite way of diverting his mind. Now, we admit that Dumas is a brilhant and fascinating writer, but his tales are open to this truing objection, as light reading for the clergy, that they always turn, like aimost all French novels, on adultery, and that they abound in attractive, highly colored, voluptaous, yet delicately touched, delineations of impure love. Isn't this a significant and corious taste for a teacher of that Christianity whose founder and teacher says that "ne who looketh upon a woman to lust aller her hath committed adultery with her already?" At any rate, this is an example which, like some other Beecherian examples (let alone the question of guit or linocence), we would not advise "H. W. B.'h." brethren of the evangelical clergy to follow. There is reason to believe that ministers, after all, are human, and as we know too much familiarity with vice or with pictures of it leads us not only to "pity" (which is the predominant sentiment generally taught in that regard by Mr. Beecher), but also, as a next step—not slways a long one—to "embrace." At any rate, if the clergy are to insist, as Dr. John Hall has lately declared in a public lecture that they ought to do, on their nabit of private interviews with ladies, one at a time, for purposes of religious consolation, the cautious and wordly-wise layman will at least prefer that the spiritual guide of his will and daughters should not have his mind too deeply imbued with Dumas' brilliant and vivid pictures of the delights of the gay and sparting immorality of the French monde or demi-monde.

ANTI-TARTUFFE. diverting his mind. Now, we admit that Dumas

#### ORTHOGRAPHY.

SPELLING MATCH AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE-GRAND ARRAY OF JAWRREAKERS-A LIVELY AND GALLANT CONTEST.

The spelling-match mania has already struck

New York. The fun broke out for the first time last evening at the Cooper Institute before several hundred people. Quite a number of comery young school teachers were present, with memorandum books and pencils, and with a hope of being allowed a chance of participating in the sport. The arrangements, however, precluded the audience from joining in, but there was quite enough amusement in spite of that. The management was in charge of Dr. Fuller Walker and Dr. Clarke. Six or seven rows of school boys occupied one side of the stage and two rows of press and compositors the other. In the space a gentieman named Dr. Ayres presided as pronouncer and master of ceremonies. He held in his hand a manuscript book containing some of the most stupendous jawbreakers Webster and Worcester were capable of affording-jawbreakers enough to simple. But one attempt to spell a word was permitted, and if the aspirant for orthographical distinction broke down on the first jump he was compelled to retire to the rear of the stage, where for the remainder of the evening he sat in the gloomy snadow of failure and disappointment. THE SUCCESSFUL ONES

retained their seats, and as the number of competitors diminished, which it did very rapidly, the survivors of the struggle came together in a small, determined band immediately in the centre of the stage. The first prize was an edition of Shakespeare, the second a copy of "Webster's Un-abridged. The prizes were placed on the reading

Dr. Ayres began by stating the simple conditions of the match. If the word were disputed its correct spelling was to be determined by Webster or Worcester. One grammar school had a strong representation. The boys were eager for the iray and full of confidence. From Grammar

strong representation. The boys were eager for the iray and full of confidence. From Grammar School No. 15, Junes T. McCoy, Alired Stribling, Julius Touissant, Adolph Rosenthal; from Grammar School No. 13, Lewis Davidson; from Grammar School No. 3, Joseph Forsyth, Augustus D. Haiey, Robert Maxwell, Edward A. Taylor, Jeremiah Pangooru, Charles Hues, John Flysch; from School No. 32, Samuel Ayres and Alexander Harria. The AUDIENCE had been considerably scattered over the floor just prior to the commencement of the proceedings; but when the first word was given out the people crowded down to the front and made themselves into a snug family party. Dactyl was given out, and little McCoy faced the music with a bright confident look, and answered bravely, "Da-c-t-t-t-t-t-t. Little McCoy had the sympathies of the audience as he retired into obscurity at the back of the stage. "Hoopee," a bird, piayed havoe with two of the boys from Grammar School No. 13, "He-o-p-p-d-o" and "hod-p-o" were the best they could do and beth were banished. Asphyxiate bowled over one of the compositors and one of the grammar boys. The man of types had it a-s-p-b-x-a-t-g, and the juvenile attempt, a-s-t-k-a-t-g, made much amusement. Alculization, italicise, monetary, peroration, sieve and clucidiate followed without doing much harm, but allocution knocked ver two boys in rapid succession. A-t-o-q-a-t-t-o-n and a-t-a-c-t-t-t-o-n falled of the mark. The company on the stage was still numerous.

of the mark. The company on the stage was still numerous.

THE COMPOSITORS

had lost only two men and held their own stoutly. Catelepsy, sentient and rarely were overcome, but jaconet staggered a waoie grammar school and recled over three compositors. J.a.quesne-tempts in all. Psychology was attacked vigorously by little Joe Forstha-S-1-k-0-1-0-g-y-and little Joe was sent to Coventry. Cenotapa-s-e-no-ta-i-mauled off another bold little Joy. Elision was the toughest word of all. Elysian was what the compositors had in their heads, and the boys had never heard the word. Govan, a compositor, pale with the importance at the discovery, spelt to out correctly. Several went to grass on this round. The ranks were being rapidly reduced how.

A SHOAL OF BOTS

it out correctly. Several went to grass on this round. The ranks were being rapidly reduced now.

A SHOAL OF BOYA had been put out of the was, until only little redheaded Charrey Hines, little tow-head Bodby Maxwell, of Grammar School No. 3, and little Gus Haley were lett to represent the school interesta, and Abe Arona, Charles Govan, Henry Goodrich and C. D. Mayer-and the compositors and pressment. The excitement grew great and the lun waxed furious. The final tusele was at hand, Degintition, caulinower and fossilized fell harmiess in the midst of the little band. Boomerang—bo-o-m-m-e-ru-ng-u-ed up flaiey. He got another chance, however, on account of some informality, and acerbity—3-c-u-r-b-t-y-put the last hall in his coffin. Fricassee—fri-c-a-e-e. This came near boisting old man Arons, but as there was some dispute as to whether he put in a second she was let off. The master of the ceremonies came back at him with sinician. He staagered over it correctly amid great appiause, but the next bout finished him. Chalybeate—c-b-a-l-e-b-e-a-te, and, with the sincerest commiseration on the part of the audence, the gailant old hero passed into retirement. The interest was culminating. Only flow, all told, still field out. Poor little tow-head Bobby Maxwell caved in under epiglottis—c-p-p-le-le-t-t-a. Great sympathy among the andlence; for Bobby had done remarkably well, meeting terrific jawcrackers with the cool intrepidity of a veteran.

LITTLE RED-HEAD

Charley Hines yielded up the ghost on sylvan—s-l-l-v-a-m-after storming flity more difficult positions. Govan, after a heroic struggle, was put to rest on quinine—q-1-h-n-l-1-e-a-had now only two remained, Goodrich and Mayeraofn. To decide who was entilled to the first prize one word more was proposed—descende. Mayerionf. Tried it de-s-s-a-e-t-u-d-e. Goodrich spelied is correctly to loud appiasuse and the match was ended. Then the prizes were presented, and Goodrich, after receiving his, turned around and made it over to M. Andrew J. Wantestide, principal of Gramma

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last



POCE BY PICKED.

Louis Herdling, of No. 202 East Twenty-sixth street, reported at the Central Department last night that his pocket had been plated of a gold water on the Forty-second street cars, on Four-teenth aircet, between avenue A and Second avenue. The police have no clew to the tailet.